

IF IN NEED OF LUMBER FIGURE WITH THE CHICAGO LUMBER COMPANY.

ABILENE REFLECTOR.

Thursday, Feb. 4, 1886.

R. L. STROTHER, HENRY LITTS,
STROTHER & LITTS,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The public debt statement for January shows a decrease of \$8,500,000.

The orange crop of Florida is reported as being completely destroyed. Loss estimated to the State \$50,000,000.

The Chicago Tribune says that President Cleveland was worth \$60,000 when inaugurated president.

Mayor Smith of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation warning the people against worldly employment on the Sabbath and the punishment therefor as provided by the act of 1794.

Gladstone on receiving the command of the Queen to form a new cabinet kissed her hands. He has named his Cabinet and it is considered a strong one.

Prohibition is fast working out a high license law for Kansas, and well it may, for the prohibition law, as enforced, is a fraud, and is without doubt becoming unpopular with the people.

The Chinese seems to "catch it" constantly on the Pacific coast. A proposed city ordinance of Sacramento makes it obligatory upon every Chinese person to remove without the limits on or before the first of March.

Kansas women are exercising their one political privilege—that of petition. Over 4,600 names are upon the petition for municipal suffrage so far presented, and still they come. It is said that no other petition ever came before the legislature so largely signed.

West Virginia comes to the front by holding a convention and sending a committee to Washington to work in the interest of having congress pass an act authorizing the free coinage of silver.

In a test case at Leavenworth last week to suppress a saloon under the nuisance clause of the prohibitory law, the liquor men were victorious. It was a warmly contested suit and if the state had won it would have been the means of closing many saloons, as it is, the liquor men are jubilant.

A friend of the "Plumed Knight" has "risen to explain" that while Mr. Blaine is in favor of silver coinage, as reported to the Sun from New Haven, is not to be doubted, he is also in favor of an honest silver dollar, and that he wishes "to increase the weight of the dollar to 425 grains and to stamp silver bars with the weight and value and issue silver certificates therefor," all of which means that Mr. Blaine is to be still kept before the country for 1888 either as a silver fish or a gold bug.

While so much talk is being made over the question whether the president must, at the demand of the senate, give his "reasons" for the removal of officials, a little paragraph in one of Gen. Grant's messages has some interesting significance. "It could not have been the intention of the framers of the constitution," Gen. Grant said, "when providing that appointments made by the president should receive the consent of the senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by federal appointment against the will of the president. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the government. What faith can an executive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has suspended for reason? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them?"

The law of Kansas is that a convicted and sentenced murderer cannot be hanged without special warrant from the Governor. Consequently there are now fifty-one condemned murderers in the penitentiary, some of whom have been there for years under sentence awaiting execution but which has swung many bodies of men hanged by Judge Lynch. And as is the criminal law so is the prohibition law, a man may be convicted for selling liquor but the party which made the law has not the backbone to strictly enforce it. Thus both laws lose their terror to the violator.

For Department Commander of the G. A. R.

We are informed that past senior Vice Department Commander C. J. McDivitt of Abilene, is spoken of for the office of Department Commander of the G. A. R. and as "Mac" is one of the very best of workers of the Order and favorably located, we think it but justice to elect him. Comrade McDivitt is one of those old "vets," yet one whose whole soul is wrapped up in matters pertaining to Grand Army affairs and would so well and faithfully perform the duties of Commander, as to meet with the hearty approval of the Comrades all over the State. The honor has always been conferred upon comrades in the eastern portion of the State, until last year, when it was given to our worthy and efficient present commander Stewart, of Wichita. Let it now come up on the U. P. R. R., to Abilene.

The above taken from the Ellsworth Reporter we heartily endorse. Col. McDivitt is well fitted in every respect for the position, and there is not a G. A. R. man in the state that has the interest of the order more at heart than Mac, thoroughly competent to attend to the arduous duty, his election would be an honor to the Order, and no more than this part of the state is entitled to.

On last Monday evening Secretary of State Bayard was again stricken with a terrible bereavement in the death of his wife, and having lost his daughter only two weeks before makes the affliction a sad one. The body of Mrs. Bayard was consigned to the family vault in Wilmington, Del., in the Old Swede's Church yard on Tuesday. The same pall bearers who followed his daughter's coffin, followed the mother to her last resting place.

Business Prospects.

A brighter day is dawning. The prospects for a general revival business during 1886 are very encouraging. The financial circular of a prominent New York firm, issued on the 12th of January, states: "There is an undeniable recovery, not only of confidence but also of actual transactions in business at large in all sections of the country." Prices are advancing in the west, the south has been benefited by a large cotton crop, and the manufacturing states report a large increase in orders. The same circular predicts "that 1886 will prove to be the first one of these series of years of prosperous activity and advancing prices which come and go with the regularity of the ebb and flow of the tides." The exports of 1885 show an excess over the imports of \$84,000,000 which "says the circular, 'should almost settle our interest account with Europe.' The feeling throughout the country is hopeful. Money is becoming easier, railroad companies are talking of extending their lines into new territory, and the spindles of the factories are beginning to turn again.

Soothing Syrup for the Baby.

Old Rum-Eaten seems to have a touch of something, akin to the reptile that tempest Eve, in his pedal extremities. Topeka has muddled his ponderous brain; the soft soap thrown out to him by some of the journals of the state about him have set him wild with delight; he is worked up to a crazed and frenzied pitch of excitement; the world seems to be groveling at his feet, seeking, pleading and entreating him to wield his mighty pen in describing in new, startling and weird phraseology the hidden beauties of the universe, that none so great as he has been able to describe. (Poor George, he don't know it is a sly way they have of tickling his vanity and then laughing in their sleeves to see the articles reproduced in the little postsey-wootsey daily.) He hugs the silly delusion that all the papers in the state are hankering after his weighty (?) articles; he says the REFLECTOR published an article January 28th that originally appeared in the Gazette January 13th. Why bless the little "bab-y," we got it out of the press news of the state, credited to no particular paper; where did you get it and then say it was original? And then he talks about his good name (pardon him, no one says it for him). Oh, the brass of that man! We know of one memorable trial in the evening about seven years ago in the Dickinson county court house, and when the damnable evidence was being introduced, that more than one remembers, the brass even then predominated. Mayor Rice's police force in the past had to do night duty taking care of the poor unfortunates, whose last cent was spent in old Rum Eaten's hell holes. He is a fine specimen to talk about robbing hen roosts. While many a fat chicken was laid on his table how many hungry women and children in this county were eating dry bread? Why a man that would enter your hen roost and take a few chickens is certainly preferable to a man that takes a man's manhood, his standing in society, his happiness, his family's happiness, his money, HIS ALL. How long will this man's low flung, disreputable, hang dog, a genuine refuse to look you square in the eye, brass, egotism and vanity be tolerated by a class of people that know WHAT HE IS. The die is cast, his ill-gotten gains with his ill-gotten presence will disappear, but his cursed influence will linger among his victims like a foul miasmatic gas. He walks with a gold-headed cane—the victims of his groggeries generally walked with their toes out. He lives in a house with glass windows—some of his victims look out of cross bar windows. He lives in a richly furnished house—some of his victims live in poor houses. How he must enjoy his luxuries, bought with blood money. But enough, the subject of this sketch is too loathsome to further handle.

Knights of Labor.

We wish every merchant and manufacturer, every employer of men, every young man and woman in Atchison could have heard the lecture of Hon. R. F. Travellick, of Detroit, at the opera house last night. If they had heard it we are sure that they would have had a better understanding this morning of the relations that exist or should exist between capital and labor, employer and employee; a poor opinion of the dignity of wealth, but a better opinion of the dignity of labor; a more contemptuous opinion of him who toils not and spins not, and a more exalted opinion of him who earns his bread by the sweat of his face. It was a lecture full of advice and hope and comfort and predictions of grand possibilities to the working man. It was a plea for the education of labor and a defence of its rights. Mr. Travellick is an exponent of the Knights of Labor, the aims and objects of that rapidly growing order, and his mission is to make clearer not only to the membership its grand purposes, but to eradicate from the minds of men generally the erroneous impression heretofore formed. The Knights of Labor is the youngest born of the secret organization of the world, but never has one made such gigantic strides. It was not until 1863 that the first "local assembly" was organized in Philadelphia. Now the local assemblies number 4,600, with a membership estimated at half a million, and the order has spread from Europe to California and from Hudson Bay to Mexico. The organization of new assemblies also goes on rapidly, the average rate of increase being one hundred and sixty assemblies a month and of membership of about 13,000. Besides workers at the trades, farmers are rushing by the thousand into the new local assemblies, which are forming all over the Western states and territories, and among the members of the order are many legislators and professional men.

Save the Nation's Broad Acres.

Let the public lands be reserved for actual settlers, not for railroads and speculators.

This is one of the great public questions pressing to the front. It is of the weightiest consequence to the future, and must receive the earnest intelligent consideration of both state and national governments.

Land Commissioner Sparks has determined upon this policy in advance of Congressional consideration. He has halted the thieves in their career and stopped the present land plunder in the far West.

In his view to actual settlers, not the rascals that heretofore have had everything their own way is the ruling of Judge Sparks, and that ruling will receive a hearty endorsement.

In his view to the actual settler belongs the land; not the speculator who runs a survey by proxy and the railway monopoly that appropriates great sections at a time.

The endorsement cannot be expected

to come from a certain class in the Republican party, under whose auspices all the public lands have been given away in the last quarter of a century. Very naturally the speculators, railroad monopolies and acre-grabbers have clung to that political faith. It is equally as natural to find them kicking over Judge Sparks' recent decision, but as Land Commissioner he knows what the people expect of him, and with "public office is a public trust" before him as a guide there can be no disappointment of public expectation.

He will save the Nations broad acres until the Nation's Congress hedges the national domains in such a manner that land grabbers cannot possibly break through and steal.

This is the kind of protection both parties favor—the Republican party because it must; the Democratic party because it has always brought forth and built up measures for the public good and the public welfare.

Protective Tariff

The cable brings the news that the great steel manufacturer, Marshall, of Sheffield, is about to remove his works to America. The firm employs 2,500 men. Some of the most skilled will be taken over and the rest hired in America. If this is true, more is to be feared by the American iron manufacturers than from any action of the tariff.

Marshall has the largest plant in England, and is a useful case to be made in iron and steel to come to America with his plant suggests that he is not only able to compete with American manufacturers but to outdo him.

"Will our freetrade neighbor the 'Herald,' please tell us why it is that if a protective tariff is such a dreadful thing, this great manufacturer leaves free trade England to seek a home in this country?"

The foregoing is from the "Old Flag," the protective tariff organ of the defunct Republican party. In reply, we say that the Herald takes pleasure in replying to all such easy questions. We never pretend that protection was a bad thing for the manufacturer, but that it is a good thing for him, and Mr. Marshall's proposition to come to America only proves our position too true. But while it is a good thing for the manufacturer it is a very bad thing for the consumer, and the consumer class compose forty-nine out of every fifty of our population. For this class the protective tariff is a "dreadful thing," but for the rich manufacturer it is not so dreadful. The manufacturer, by coming to this country, will save on the goods he sells just the amount of the tax now imposed on him by the laws of the United States. But he gets the advantage while the farmers and others of the country have to come up like little men and foot the bills. The people pay in the extra amount, while the protected special class put it down deep in their pockets. That is what the "Old Flag" would perpetuate on the toiling people of the country.

Does not even the ten year old school boy know, that on account of the protective tariff, everything we eat or wear is taxed, and that every \$11 out of 12 of said tax goes into the pocket of the favored manufacturer, and nowhere else?—Pittsfield Herald.

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SIGN OF THE  B. H. D'HUY, Ph. G.,
Abilene, Kas.

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